The Suffragist

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FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1917

GOOD MUSIC

From "Life"

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Shade of Lincoln: "Remember he can not fool all of the people all of the time"

National Woman's Party

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OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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Notes of the Week

Prohibition as a War Measure

THE national prohibition amendment will be passed by the present Congress."

This unqualified prediction was made to a representative of the *Christian Science Monitor* this week by an important member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, before which the question is pending.

The Committee, according to this Senator, is to begin consideration of prohibition next Monday. The one of the half-dozen prohibition measures to be given most attention is the new "bone-dry" joint resolution introduced by Senator Sheppard of Texas. The Senator quoted said he "had no doubt the Judiciary Committee would speedily report the Sheppard bill out."

Because of the Democratic Caucus resolution putting all legislation except "war emergency legislation" on the responsibility of the President —and because the narrow ideas of Congress actually puts all responsibility on him—suffragists will watch with the closest attention the treatment given prohibition by the Administration forces. If President Wilson gives his support to this measure in this session and denies it to the suffrage amendment he will not find adequate explanation to eight million voting women easy.

Labor Conference of Women

THE National Women's Trade Union League meets in convention in Kansas City this week. Women delegates have been sent from France and Australia. English trade unionists consider this conference so important that they delegated Mary McArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League and of the Central War Commission on Women's Employment for England and Wales, to represent them. The British government, however, refused her passports. No reason for this refusal has been given by England; but it is charged at the convention that special interests in this country pulled wires to keep working-women here from being stirred to unrest by first-hand accounts of English women's treatment at the hands of war material manufacturers.

Most of the discussion is being given to the question of war work for women, with strong insistence on the need for keeping up the standards of hours and wages and the improvement of conditions wherever women, without political power, have force to accomplish it.

Resolutions are up for discussion on suffrage, sweated labor, and working conditions and unemployment after the war.

Two Commissions

THE Russian Mission extraordinary, headed by Professor Bukhmeteff, now on its way from Petrograd to Washington includes in its personel of thirty-eight about fifteen women, a number unprecedented in diplomatic history.

The United States Mission to Russia, headed by Mr. Elihu Root, includes no women.

Child Welfare Department

MISS JULIA LATHROP, chief of the Children's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, will head the child welfare committee in the women's advisory branch of the Council of National Defense. The Children's Bureau has recently investigated how war has affected the condition of children in Europe and Canada and has pointed out how the warring governments have proved and acted upon the practical necessity for the highest standards of health and education in war-time.

Miss Lathrop's position on this committee will doubtless prove of great service to a man's government in keeping up safeguards against the exploitation of children in this country.

Quakers Endorse Suffrage

THE Liberal Branch of the Society of Friends indorsed suffrage at its annual meeting in New York City last week. When one member objected to a discussion of this question at a religious meeting, a woman member answered:

"Any subject which concerns itself with one-half of the population must come up on every possible occasion. It will continue to come up until suffrage is won."

A New Suffrage Paper

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association has issued the first number of its new official organ, The Woman Citizen. This suffrage weekly amalgamates The Woman Voter, organ of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City; the National Woman Suffrage News, published by the National American Woman Suffrage Association; and the Woman's Journal, founded by Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell in Boston in 1870. The new paper is published by the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission. Rose Young director of the Leslie Bureau of Suffrage Education, is editor-in-chief, with a staff of five associate editors.

Movement for Democracy in England

AN important conference is being held this week in England in the Labor, Socialist and democratic conference in Leeds. Its purpose is to hail the Russian Revolution and to organize the British democracy to follow Russia. More than eleven hundred delegates represent trade unions, the Independent Labor Party, the Socialist Party, Women's Organizations and all the main progressive bodies of the country. The organizers and leaders of the conference include Ramsey MacDonald, Philip Snowdon, Mrs. Snowdon, Mrs. Despard and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

One of the four resolutions to be considered provides "that the convention demand that the Government shall establish political rights for all men and women."

The fourth resolution already passed calls for central and local committees of workers' and soldiers' delegates like those in Russia to be appointed to direct working-class activity in support of the policy outlined by the convention—a democratic peace without annexations or indemnities, political equality, free speech, free press and the release of labor from compulsion and restraint.

This radical step for democracy will be put into effect at once if the Government does not interfere, dispatches report. The committee appointed to help form these councils includes one woman, Mrs. Despard.

Women and the Stockholm Conference

THE Stockholm Socialist Conference has one woman member, Fru Nina Bang, a leader of the Socialist Party in Denmark. She believes that full share must be given to women in the work of democratizing the nations.

"Women," she says, "must share in the work of democratization, because the war has forced women to work as never before, and because the war has succeeded in doing what for centuries capitalists have vainly striven to accomplish namely, the economic mobilizaton of virtually all women.

"This circumstance naturally will radically change the social position of women."

Women Officials in Russia

THE Council of Peasants' Delegates in Russia has just elected its executive committee. Mme. Catherine Bresshkovsky stood second on the list after M. Tchernoff, Socialist Minister of Agriculture. Vera Figner, Socialist leader, was the seventh member elected. It is not yet known whether other women were also elected.

Canadian National Suffrage

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, Prime Minister of Canada, has moved a resolution in the Canadian House of Commons to consider the question of national woman suffrage. If it is possible to enact legislation this season, says a special dispatch to the *Christian Science Monitor*, all the women of the Dominion will have the right to vote for candidates for seats in the House of Commons.

Five Canadian provinces have already enfranchised women and a sixth, Nova Scotia, is now putting through the measure. Canadian women have been bringing all possible pressure to bear on the national government for national suffrage.

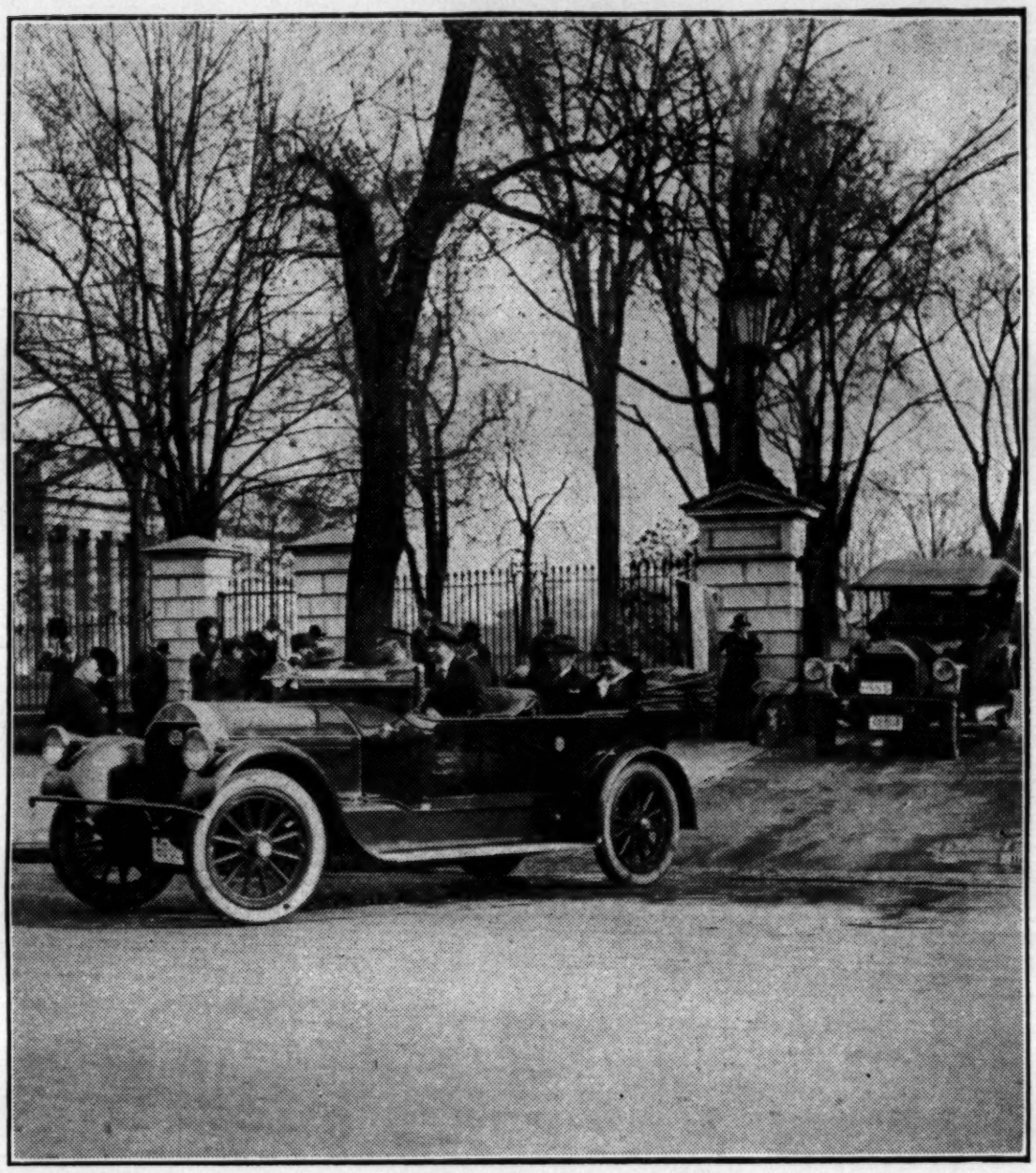
The South Salutes the Suffrage Sentinels

THE streets of the Capital this week have moved the onlooker to both tears and laughter — the kind of laughter that lies close to tears. For the first time in history the troops of the Confederacy have this week crossed the Potomac and occupied the city of Washington. Washington capitulated at once to the Confederate Reunion, the white-haired, stooped men in their shabby gray, with their faded badges and tattered flags. The city hung out the Stars and Bars with the Stars and Stripes; and there was a new flag in the martial city that the veterans had heard of before but never before seen. They knew it at once. Washington might be a city of strange land-marks—but that purple, white and gold flag was familiar.

One gentle old Alabamian with a worn faded plume on his soft hat, confessed as much to a suffrage picket at the White House gate.

"We-all came out early to see the sights," he said. "We went three times around this place, and I thought the big house in the center was the White House. But we weren't sure—not until you girls came out with your flags and stood here. 'This is sure enough where the President lives,' I said, 'here are the suffrage pickets and there are the purple and gold flags we read about down home.' You're brave girls!"

"You're brave girls!" That has been the concensus of opinion among the fine old soldiers in gray that throng the streets. And their daughters and granddaughters echo them. The last suspicion that the South is opposed to federal suffrage was dissipated when the wavering line of gallant old men poured into the Capital in thousands, and came, every single one of them, so it seemed, to the suffrage sentinels to pay their respects to the picket.



President Wilson Drives Through the Picket Line

The old guard from the South, those who served through the days of travail, appreciate courage when they see it. Off go the hats on Pennsylvania Avenue as the often-tottering but still-gallant old men pass the groups of flag-bearing women at the gates of the White House and at the Capitol.

One distinguished old soldier stepped up to a girl on the picket line with his hat off. "I have picketed in my time," he said, his dim eyes lighting. "And now it's your turn, you young folks. You have the courage. You're going to put it through."

But the old men were not the only Southerners interested in that purple, white and gold picket line that made so enlivening and brilliant a picture under the pale green summer canopy of the White House trees. There was the dear little old lady from North Carolina. Her suffrage look back was a long one, and her rebellion had smouldered long. As a girl of sixteen, she said, teaching a little mountain country school she had read of Susan B. Anthony and written to that great leader asking how she could help.

She treasures yet that letter bidding her to "agitate, educate." "But it's been hard down there," she admitted. "You younger women are taking up the old fight so differently—making people face the fact whether they want to or not,—forcing them to see it; that is what we could not do in those days with the best intentions." And with her young girl companion, to represent the little mountain town she had lived in all her life, she begged to hold the purple and gold banner that they might go back and say that they too had been on the picket line for the cause that is so near realization today.

Indeed there were few of the Southern visitors who passed the suffrage pickets and spoke a word of cheer who did not know of the long fight in Congress that women have made for their enfranchisement. The curious fact that was borne in upon the suffrage sentinels was that the real South, the great South, the rank and file, is for the liberty of the women of the South and the North; it is simply a group of politicians, simply a political leader, they realized during the great Southern Reunion, who are blocking the enfranchisement of the women of this nation.

The National Woman's Party gave a reception and tea to the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Federal Veterans on the second day of the Reunion at the national headquarters, at which Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke of Chevy Chase and Miss Lucy Burns of New York spoke. The hostesses of the afternoon were Mrs. Cornelia Powell Odenheimer, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Miss Marion May,, Mrs. S. P. Martin, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. W. Thompson Burch and Mrs. William Vaughan, chairman of the North Carolina branch of the Woman's Party.

The Urgent Need of Political Equality

By Lavinia L. Dock

WAR, organized under public powers for conquest or defense, has at least one compensatory aspect. It dramatizes and sets upon a vast stage the elements of which it is composed, for all the world to see. Forced, thus, to look on at the overpowering melodrama, thousands who had before been cheerfully oblivous to life's facts learn lessons which they might indeed have learned in a less terrible school, but through security, or selfishness, or absorption in personal aims would not learn until confronted with a world tragedy.

Thus many have realized for the first time that most men are brave as soldiers because they have been brave as working-men or world-builders. The fiction that war creates bravery, comradeship and self-denial dissolves, and it is seen that the world of labor is the source and training-ground of these qualities. But labor sets no stage for its sacrifices and heroisms and calls for no applause, and so the war lords used to claim as their own the courage which never had an audience in times of peace.

THEY can do so no more, for now it has been shown that even women labor and that their labor is still more essential to human society than men's, in that, besides taking over the duties discarded by men in the rush to war, they have always their own special task, the nurture and conservation of human life, in which no man can displace them.

Strange commentary on the dullness of adult schoolboys, that they have only just now learned under the pinch of this war that women work, that they possess courage, that they have moral force, and that they take an indispensable part,—quite aside from child-bearing,—in the economy and industry that underlie both peace and war! But we have the confession of no less a person than an ex-premier of England that this is so.

WOULD that one more lesson, well known to workers, might be finally impressed on all by the world-conflagration, namely, that military warfare is only the competitive system on a huge scale and of an acute intensity, and that in industrial processes war is incessantly waged where competition rules instead of co-operation.

What ruthlessness, cruelty, oppression, and lust are displayed in their most extreme form to a horrified world by armies sent forth to invade or subjugate, are met daily by the workers, among women, and especially by the youngest of them, simply in lesser degree and in sporadic rather than in concentrated form.

Comfortable people and respectable business men do not like to hear this, and working women cannot easily stage this kind of war. The enemy they meet easily disguises himself by personal affability, even by the human kindness which, after all, is natural while a bad system of life is artificial, and the lust exposed to the working girl is not the violence of calculated "frightfulness," but is smooth and plausible.

SINCE the day when the first trade unionists were sent to penal servitude, men have greatly helped themselves and incidentally their families by attaining political power, and that they have not done more is simply that they have been slow to learn its use.

And now even the most stubborn reactionary can no longer deny the supremely urgent need of women for this protection of the vote. In a day when Russian and Irish revolutions occur before our eyes, acclaimed by Congress and the press in glowing terms as based on the democratic demand for a voice in public affairs and on the sacred right of self-government, it would indeed be too puerile to repeat the old canting pretense that the vote is not able to affect wages or conditions of labor, or indeed to alter anything at all.

At least the war has exposed the essentially traitorous character of tory politics. Just as men need the vote so women need it, and even more—more, because, not only must they protect themselves in industry and before the law, but they must also protect childhood.

ARMIES do, indeed, fight to protect children—their own, by destroying other people's children. Organized warfare claims to protect women,—each nation its own by starving or ruining the women of another nation.

Women must protect women, and with political voice and power they will learn to do it, because they will gradually come to see that only so can men be saved from their age-old self-destructive systems of competitive warfare.

To gain political equality is therefore the most urgent, vital, and irrespressible need of our times, and those women who, disregarding all war cries and lessons of hatred, press foward to grasp it, may well be acknowledged by a later generation to have had a truer perception of patriotism in the loftiest sense than those who believed they were serving the nation by meek self-abnegation in palliative services.

Chairman Webb Shifts the Responsibility

THE Judiciary Committee of the House and the Suffrage Committee of the Senate, in spite of the fact the administration at first declined to consider suffrage as a war measure, have been forced to such consideration.

This week the Senate Suffrage Committee has definitely promised Mrs. William Kent, a member of the legislative committee of the Woman's Party, to report out the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Chairman Jones has asked the National Woman's Party to prepare material for a report in favor of the measure when it is reported out, covering the past moves of suffrage in Congress, and why the amendment should be regarded as a war measure at this time. This matter was presented before the Senate Committee by the National Woman's Party last month, and by the progressive parties two weeks ago, with J. A. H. Hopkins, the New Jersey Progressive, as chairman.

The Woman's Party and the progressive parties, including the Socialist, Prohibition, Progressive and Progressive Republican, were also heard before the Judiciary Committee on suffrage as a war measure; and a reminder of the responsibility of the Democratic Party in blocking suffrage was sent by J. A. H. Hopkins to Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee.

"The suggestion in your letter," wrote Mr. Hopkins to Mr. Webb, "that since your caucus resolution provides that the President might from time to time suggest special war emergency legislation, puts the responsibility for the inaction of your Committee upon the President. As the President has already stated that he will be glad to do everything he can to promote the cause of woman suffrage, it seems to me quite evident that he has at least given your Committee the opportunity to exercise their own authority without even the fear that they may be infringing upon your caucus rules."

THIS plain point was evaded by Chairman Webb, who, in the parlance of the street immediately dodged and "passed the buck" to the President in his reply to Mr. Hopkins.

"The Democratic caucus," wrote Chairman Webb, "passed a resolution that only war emergency measures would be considerd during this extra session, and that the President might designate from time to time special legislation which he regarded as war legislation, and such would be acted on by the House. The President not having designated woman suffrage and national prohibition so far as war measures, the Judiciary Committee up to this time has not felt warranted, under the caucus rule, in reporting either of these measures. If the President should request either or both of them as war measures, then I think the Committee would attempt to take some action on them promptly. So you see after all it is important to your cause to make the President see that woman suffrage comes within the rules laid down." "Very truly yours, (Signed) E. Y. Webb."

THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917 by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Present Status

In the Senate
Before the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House
Before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted
In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced
January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916. Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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The Indomitable Picket Line

IN the midst of the general national confusion—a confusion of purposes as well as of plans—the clearest testimony to the steadfast faith of our people in democracy is borne by the unfaltering picket lines of the Woman's Party, which, day after day, hold before the doors of Congress and the White House their lovely banners of purple, white, and gold, bearing the demand of women for political freedom.

It is beautiful to see the numbers, the devotion, the patience of the women who keep the suffrage banners uplifted.

In the Civil War—the last conflict that really shook the nation—only two women were faithful to the cause of woman suffrage—Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Now tens of thousands of women hold, or support those who hold, the banners which ask a government demanding women's services to do women common justice.

It is without the shadow of a doubt the finest service a woman can do for the country, to take her place today in the women's picket line.

A strong demand for justice to women at this time can not be disregarded. The claim is too clear. The need of the nation for undivided support is too great. We have only to make now an insistent demand for justice, and we can confer upon our country the imperishable gift of freedom and arouse it to a more passionate defense of its extended liberties.

The difficulty is, in the midst of the alarms of war, to make a clear and steady demand for justice heard at all. The longer our endurance, the more patient our appeal, the less it will be heeded in a time when dissensions, inner and outer, crowd each other off the pages of the press.

We can only express ourselves by action. We can not only hold up the banner of suffrage in our hearts; we can hold it visibly, before the eyes of the world, and before the eyes of those who make our laws. Nothing could be more sorrowful, at a time of national danger, than to see the suffrage banners lowered. It would symbolize the abandonment of the claim of women to liberty, just at the time when their right to liberty is most evident and when the need of the country for their free services is greatest.

One spirit must sometimes haunt the national Capitol—the spirit of Susan B. Anthony, who spent so many patient and courageous hours there, forever arguing for a cause which was forever inopportune. If her spirit watches the women who are, day after day, in snow, in rain, through cold and heat, holding up their shining suffrage banners, she must glory to think of the unconquerable army that is now assembled where she, with one other, stood alone and impotent fifty years ago.

L. B.

Confessions of a Lobbyist

By Helen Hunt

LOBBYING for suffrage in so great and august a body as the Congress of our land of the free has, strange as it may seem, a humorous side. In coming to Washington to lobby for a cause that affects half the population of the country, among men who are considered capable of taking care of the affairs of government, I felt a thrill of pleasurable pride in the fact that I was to work for suffrage in a way I believed intelligent. I believed all that was necessary to get suffrage "across" was an appeal to the intelligence of Congressmen.

I have always been a suffragist. My mother, who is one of those quiet, unassuming women who has given the greater part of her life to her home and the bringing-up of her children, and who has one of those brains people are pleased to call "a man's brain," has always been a suffragist.

I had believed if women went to Congress in a dignified way, and in a business-like manner put their case before that body of law-makers, they would be received in the same spirit and that in consideration of the fact that they represented a rather large proportion of the country's population, their question would receive serious attention. I had quite a shock coming to me. To say that I found a humorous side to lobbying would be expressing it mildly. I found a ludicrous side. While I met many able and intelligent men I was appalled and chagrinned to find that many had not let the weight of their positions weigh very heavily on their shoulders.

THE very first day one Representative told me that women were too easily influenced by men, that a woman would always be more or less influenced by "the persuasion of a good-looking man." His final contradictory remark was, "If you people want to gain votes tell them to send all of you young girls to lobby!" This same man argued at great length about the "protecting chivalry" of Southern men.

Representative J. F. Byrnes of South Carolina told me that he had had innumerable letters from women of his district asking for suffrage, but that since he was opposed to the measure he had given orders to his secretary that no more of these communications be turned over to him, but that they be consigned to the waste-basket. Of course he is not representing the women of South Carolina; but I thought it rather too bad that they could not even reach him.

Three men in succession whom I interviewed ejaculated, "Good Lord!" when I broached the subject of suffrage. I was at a loss. Did they consider it a prayerful subject, or what meaning exactly did the exclamation carry with it? One of them told me to "go home and get married." "Suffrage is all right," he said gravely, "but lots of times we have to compromise with right."

Representative Heflin of Alabama was most interesting. He was ornamented with a full-blown rose the size of an ordinary corsage bouquet and was for "giving the women anything they wanted"—except suffrage. He pleaded states' rights. I told him that that phrase had been worked overtime, and that child labor and good roads and a dozen other federal measures have been passed, but he could not see any parallel between such bills and federal suffrage.

Another states' rights Southerner pointed out that in some states there are industries peculiar only to those states. "Do you think it fair that the government should step in and make laws for the entire country when local conditions are different?" he asked. I agreed with him, but added that women were peculiar to most localities of our country.

A KENTUCKIAN objected to picketing. I asked him if the women who picketed had not always conducted themselves in a dignified way, and he admitted they had. I asked him if he believed in advertising, and he said he did. We discussed campaign methods, and I told him of one Southern office seeker who gave his constituents a tight-rope performance before every speech he made. Of course he did not perform himself, he only spoke. I recalled in the last presidential campaign in Chicago that the speakers for one candidate used a calliope to gather the crowds. Some people, the Representative admitted, preferred churches, while others were won by the Salvation Army. But he couldn't see why women with lettered banners standing where they could be seen by the men who needed the information they carried were justifiable.

"I'll bet there is not a woman who pickets who can make biscuits," was his curious come-back. His conclusion was that his mother was not interested in suffrage and did not even approve of his being in Congress. I hardly blamed his mother; I was inclined to share her prejudice.

I am proud of my own state, Florida, in spite of the fact that I am only a passenger when it comes to electing congressmen. Most of the Florida delegation believe in women enjoying the privileges of citizenship, and they considered the subject with the dignity and care which it deserves. One Floridan told me that he had been so closely associated with women in educational work that he knew they would be as helpful in politics.

Mr. Huddleston of Alabama, who I understand has his good points, seemed rather pressed for time. While I felt sure the people of Alabama expected him to keep busy in Congress I thought the women in that state might wish him to lend an ear to us also. I was interested to see what larger subject than the women of the United States claimed his attention, and hurried into the House gallery for fear I was missing something of importance. I think it was the eradication of the cattle tick that they were discussing; and I confess that as a mere woman I felt rather small.

After telling me reasons why we should not have suffrage and expatiating on the horror of women rubbing shoulders with any and all kinds of men at the polls, one Georgian suggested that I become a Red Cross nurse. He didn't seem to know that recent statistics show that there are two Red Cross nurses to every soldier in the United States army and navy; and that there are different brands of patriotism. But I could not understand how he could bring himself even to consider putting women in a position to care for those same men he wished them to avoid like the plague at the polls.

I interviewed a man from the Blue Grass region who seemed especially interested in suffrage, and at the conclusion of our conversation he told me he wouldn't be surprised to meet me in Congress some day. I was forced to tell him that there would have to be some marked improvements in Congress before I would be an aspirant. Not that I am a slacker when it comes to politics. But I have sat in the House every day for a couple of weeks, and have lost some of my illusions as to statesmen.

OF all the men who told me that women were "too good for politics" there was not one who believed they were too good to be bound by the laws politicians made. During the time I was in Washington I had questions fired at me so fast that it was almost too much for my brain. I was interviewed much of the time instead of doing the interviewing myself. But not being like one of our other members who, after interviewing a crabbed specimen, gave our cause twenty-five dollars rather than interview another of the people's choice, I plodded along. I didn't have twenty-five dollars and I wanted to do my bit. I felt finally that I had not worked in vain. Many members from the South will vote for the federal amendment when it comes up for consideration.

Finally, as there are women and women, so there are Congressmen and Congressmen. "Representatives" are very much like the ordinary run of men and women. Some flattered; some evaded; some joked about every subject touched on—but many were seriously interested and appeared to be men of intellect and understanding.

I like to think that our enfranchisement will come through the efforts of such, and not through political trading. I feel about our lobby in Congress that it is the right of everyone to present his case. There can be nothing more dignified than the request of a serious-minded woman for serious consideration of an injustice that has been allowed to stand too long. While the men of this country are asking for emergency legislation to assist in righting the wrongs of other nations, I worked with all my small might in the hope that I might help to make our careless Representatives feel that there are wrongs here in America that need attention.

The New Freedom in Europe and in America

New York Mass Meeting Endorses Suffrage Picket

A MASS meeting last week at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York, which had been organized to inform New York suffragists of the latest stand of the President on federal suffrage, resolved itself finally into a dramatic endorsement of the suffrage picket at the White House and Congress. Mrs. John Rogers' demand, "Go to Washington to picket if you have to sacrifice the shoes on your feet!" became the slogan of the afternoon. More than $1,500 was collected at this meeting to finance the suffrage work in Washington.

Says the New York *Sun*: "J. A. H. Hopkins, Progressive, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, two of the delegates in that interview gave accounts of the favorable leaning the President is now showing to the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, agreeing that Mr. Wilson, who formerly rejected the federal for the state by state method, was now simply debating whether the amendment should be put through this session of Congress or next. Every soul at the meeting agreed that now with victory in sight was no time to lower the banners at the White House gates.

"'Since picketing began,' said Mrs. John Rogers, 'twenty-five Congressmen have changed from the doubtful to the favorable column on suffrage. I don't say picketing did it all, but that certainly doesn't look as though we had hurt the cause.'

"Miss Lucy Burns, co-founder, with Miss Paul, of the Congressional Union, as the National Woman's Party until recently was called, put aside the criticisms (of party policies) with a smile. 'We don't go to politicians for instructions how to conduct the suffrage movement,' she said.

"Dudley Field Malone indorsed the amendment as a war measure. He came, he said, as a member of the present Administration, and in pursuance of a vow he made when he toured the West for Wilson, that if the women voters acquitted themselves well he would work his hardest for their national enfranchisement."

"The recent action of Ohio," pointed out Mr. Malone, "in taking steps to take away from women Presidential suffrage granted by the legislature, is an added proof that only through federal action can the freedom of our women be secured."

Miss Zona Gale, the final speaker, spoke briefly, declaring that at this time every woman should feel that the fight for freedom was her own especial task. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York state chairman of the Woman's Party, was the chairman of the large committee of arrangements.

Woman's Party Day at Pageant

MRS. MARIE MOORE FOREST, of Washington, D. C., who has for the last three months been staging the Pageant of Light and Darkness, in Detroit, was this week given a farewell luncheon by the members of the state and city boards of the Woman's Party in Detroit in recognition of her assistance in the "suffrage first" campaign in Michigan. One day of the thirty-three day run of her great pageant was dedicated to the Woman's Party, when the Detroit arena was ablaze with the Party colors.

With Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore as state chairman presiding, the speakers at the luncheon were Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Paul Reyneau and Mrs. Marie Moore Forest. Of course Mrs. Moore Forest spoke of the picket at the White House. "Picketing is part of our suffrage religion in Washington," she said. "I believe national woman suffrage is most important as a war measure and for the moral and spiritual development of the women of this country. No one knows how long this war will last or how many will be called to the firing-line. The wife, the mother or the sister, left to settle many problems, can do more effective work in the home, and in the country, the larger home, if left with the proper tool to work with."

Mrs. W. P. Vaughn, Chairman of South Carolina

FOLLOWING the conference talks of Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of New York, which focussed new interest in suffrage as a war measure in Charleston and Greenville, Mrs. William P. Vaughn, who has been serving as president of the Woman Suffrage Party of Greenville, accepted the state chairmanship of the Woman's Party in South Carolina. So great was Mrs. Vaughn's enthusiasm that she this week came to the Capital to interview the Congressmen of South Carolina in person, and point out the need of pushing for suffrage at this time as a war measure.

Mrs. Vaughn brings to the work for suffrage in South Carolina not only a clear mind and splendid executive ability, but also tremendous enthusiasm for the present fight for suffrage in Congress. She sees clearly that the South is important in the suffrage situation in this Congress, and is determined to make the women of her state realize this. "No thinking woman," says Mrs. Vaughn, "who has stood on the picket line with a flag, who has interviewed Congressmen on suffrage, can have exactly her old relation to her government."

Maryland Conference in Baltimore

MISS LUCY BURNS, of New York, was the speaker at the Maryland state conference of the Woman's Party, held in Baltimore this week, with Mrs. Townsend Scott as state chairman, and Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president of the Just Government League, presenting the affiliated work of her organization.

Miss Burns emphasized the necessity of suffragists at this time presenting a united front that the passage of the suffrage measure during this session be made possible, and a future date was set for the formation of state plans.

Governor Harrington was this week asked to lend his support to presidential suffrage for Maryland by a group of Washington and Baltimore women representing the Woman's Party and the Just Government League. Among this group were Mrs. William Kent, who presided, Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Alice Henkle and Miss Lucy Ewing of Chicago, Mrs. Townsend Scott and Mrs. Donald Hooker, representing Maryland's two largest suffrage organizations. While making no definite pledge, Governor Harrington said that he recognized the importance of the suffrage measure at this time and would consider the matter when it comes before the special session of June 12.

Massachusetts Suits the Action to the Word

MASSACHUSETTS suffragists proved their belief in suffrage as a war measure by raising nearly one thousand dollars for the work in Washington at one informal meeting of the leaders of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Party in Boston. Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, made an unexpected conference trip to Boston, and without previous notice a tea was arranged by Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, state chairman, at which Miss Paul met the group who are working for suffrage as a war measure this session.

This meeting was held at the home of Miss Grace Hinshaw, a loyal Cambridge worker. At all costs to maintain the picket at the gates of the White House and Congress while the suffrage measure is pending, was the determination of the women present after hearing Miss Paul's description of the work at the Capital and the President's changing attitude at this time.

Miss Florence Youmans, of Minnesota, was so enthusiastic over the work of the picket that she decided to come at once to Washington to help in work that is bearing definite fruit, and is at present in charge of the White House picket.

Mississippi Branch Formed

MISSISSIPPI, one of the last among the Southern states to arouse a group under the banner of the Woman's Party to work only for the passage of the pending suffrage amendment through Congress, last week held the largest suffrage meeting that has ever taken place in the state when the organizing state conference of the Woman's Party was staged in Vicksburg at the Carroll Hotel on June 1.

Prior to the conference proper, at which nearly one hundred men and women were present, Mrs. St. Clair Thompson, Southern field secretary for the Woman's Party, and Miss Beulah Amidon, national organizer, established headquarters at the Carroll, enlisting the interest of many Vicksburg women, and sent notices of the conference to all parts of the state. Mrs. Thompson in addition spoke in many sections, including Jackson, the capitol, where she met the Governor, a personal friend; and Gulfport, the home of Representative Pat Harrison, one of the anti-suffrage land-marks of the House. Mrs. Thompson's talks made a deep impression.

Miss Cherry Bomer
Membership Chairman in Mississippi

Representative Harrison brought a storm of indignant protest about his head from his own home town in regard to the matter of the picket. The South, Mrs. Thompson found, is not opposed to the suffrage picket. Her recital of the opposition of their Representative to the picket aroused protest not only among women, but among men, the political allies of the Mississippi Congressman.

Julius Crisler, a personal friend and adviser of Harrison' wired: "Think best that you vote to allow the Rules Committee to create Woman Suffrage Committee for the House.—Julius Crisler."

The women of Gulfport sent their alleged Representative a round-robin telegram that included the leaders of the united women's organizations. This telegram read: "The boast of your friends here is that you are fair and broad-minded. Don't let your feelings in regard to the pickets prevent your doing justice to the question of a suffrage committee." Signed by Mrs. H. A. Jones, President Woman's Club; Mrs. D. M. Graham, President King's Daughters Hospital Board; Mrs. J. E. Dupont, President Gulfport United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. J. H. Walsh, Vice-Regent Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Capitola Bradley, Worthy Matron of the Eastern Star; Miss Lavella Dick, President Equal Suffrage League, and Dr. Margaret Carraway.

Another protest sent to Representative Harrison came from Howard S. Williams, a Gulfport friend: "I hope to hear of your casting your vote for a Woman Suffrage Committee in the House and believe you will do so as it would be inconsistent with your views on suffrage as expounded in speech delivered here at celebration of Wilson's victory."— Howard S. Williams.

The Governor of Mississippi also promised to wire Representative Harrison favoring a suffrage committee.

Following Mrs. Thompson's return to Vicksburg the conference was held and a strong state committee elected. Mrs. R. L. McLaurin, President for the state King's Daughters presided at the conference and introduced the speakers. Miss Beulah Amidon and Mrs. Thompson outlined the plan of the Woman's Party campaign in Washington and in the states, and pointed out that the South is an important factor in the fate of the enfranchisement of the women of the nation.

The following officers were elected; Mrs. Julius Crisler, Jackson, acting chairman; vice-chairmen: Mrs. E. C. Hunt, Vicksburg; Mrs. J. C. Hardy, Gulfport; Mrs. Adele Adams, Long Beach; Miss Capitola Bradley, Gulfport; Dr. Margaret Carraway, Gulfport; membership chairman, Miss Cherry Bomer; Suffragist chairman, Mrs. N. Spiegel.

Mrs. R. P. Crump of Nitta Yuma was appointed a member of the National Advisory Council for Mississippi. Mrs. Crump is a member of the Vick family to whom the land on which Vicksburg is located was originally granted. Mrs. Hardy, a vice-chairman is the president of the Woman's Club, the largest woman's organization in the state.

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Comments of the Press

Is Wilson for Suffrage?

THERE are indications that President Wilson is coming to favor the principle of woman's suffrage through federal action, although but recently he stated that his "mind was to let on this question." His letter to Chairman Pou of the House rules committee, which recommended the creation of a House committee on suffrage, indicates that the President is not averse to suffrage by federal action; but his statement made to a delegation of labor leaders, headed by Samuel Gompers, is even more significant.

"There are many forms of democratic government and we are not fighting for any particular form, but we are fighting for the essential part of it, namely, that we are all equally interested in our social and political life and all have a right to a voice in the government under which we live," said the President, and he added:

"When men and women are equally admitted to those rights we have the best safeguard of justice and peace that the world affords. There is no other safeguard."

Ths last declaration by Mr. Wilson goes far beyond any of his previous utterances upon suffrage. It is more succinct than anything he said during the recent campaign, and these utterances, by the way, were discounted at the time because they were supposed to have been made for political effect. But it is apparent that President Wilson is inclining more and more toward national woman's suffrage and there may be some slight basis for the hope of several suffrage leaders that he ultimately will recommend it as a war-time measure.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press, May* 21.

A Mere Man's World

THE world of democracy that is to be (if the German war machine be overborne) is not to be that "mere man's world" so eloquently described in the New York constitutional convention in 1894 by Mr. Root, who now carries the torch of freedom to Russia! The government of Great Britain has announced the coming political emancipation of women. We await on a "Democratic" President and Congress to bear testimony to the truth that we do not fear liberty but invite it.—*Charles A. Beard in The New Republic, June* 2.

That Letter of the President

TO those familiar with President Wilson's mental processes his letter to Representative Pou, made public a few days ago suggesting the creation of a special committee of the House on woman suffrage, is more than a perfunctory act. Such a suggestion, of course, means nothing in itself. There is machinery enough in Congress now to pass the federal amendment extending the right of suffrage to women. But it is the President's way of telling the country that his sentiments on the subject are undergoing a chemical change. It is a notice that the great unruffled majesty of aloofness has been hit by the fluttering zephyrs on the edge of a political storm. It is a sign—and it will be interpreted as such by the leaders of the National Woman's Party—that they are getting measurably closer to their goal.

After generations of wasted effort and humiliating appeal, through channels of doubt and timidity women have at last come to the realization that they must fight their way to freedom with the organized weapons of political machinery.

The National Woman's Party apparently asks no odds of anybody, cries for no sympathy and welcomes no support based on the motive force of either chivalry or pity. Its one aim is to secure the passage of the federal amendment by making the President and the Congress understand that the party which continues to block the pathway of women to political freedom must now reckon with millions of women voters. This is substituting efficiency and directness for hysteria and is bound to bring changes of very great consequence into our political life.

There is one factor in the turmoil of a world at war which must inevitably hasten the coming of the day of emancipation. This horrible abyss of blood and destruction is but the foundation pit for the building of a new world of spiritual life in which the shams and makeshifts and inequalities shall have no place. The noble dignity with which women have sacrificed their best and dearest, the concealment of breaking hearts under the cloak of cheerful service, the quiet acceptance of burdens which three brief years ago were considered absolutely beyond their comprehension or their powers, the magnificent labors performed in hospitals, in the arts, in factories, in agriculture, in every field of human endeavor—all these things have trampled into oblivion the shibboleth of sex disability.

And it is because American men well know that millions of American women are waiting in line to-day, eager to prove that their own capacity for sacrifice and service is as great as that of their sisters anywhere in the world, that they are beginning to see, in the coming political emancipation of women, the triumph of fair play over bigotry.—*Providence Journal, May* 18.

A Test for Comedy

EVEN a White House picket, at the end of a drizzling day, would find the humor of "Saturday to Monday" absolutely irresistable.—*Washington, D. C., Star, May* 28.

Even David Lawrence

THE sincerity of the National Woman's Party and its ardor for the cause are not doubted anywhere.—*David Lawrence in the New York Evening Post, May* 25.

Financial Report

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Mrs. John Winters Brannan	25.00
Mrs. Dora G. Ogle	.25
Johnson City, Tennessee branch	29.75
Mrs. Richard Wainwright	6.00
Miss Mary G. Patterson.	250.00
Mrs. Valentine Winters	250.00
Mr. William H. Seaman	5.00
Miss Louise Dinman	1.00
Mrs. D. D. Terry	55.10
Miss Isabel Hill Knott	10.00
Mrs. Sarah Garretson Pringle	5.00
Mrs. Keppele Hall	5.00
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey	10.00
Massachusetts branch	115.00
Mrs. Mary P. Oakes	50.00
Mrs. Henry Justice	25.00
Mrs. Caroline T. Burkham	2.00
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New Jersey branch	100.00
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Miss Marion McGaw	5.00
Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell.	20.00
Miss A. G. Kelly	5.00
Anonymous	1.00
Mrs. Charles Prince	1.00
Mrs. Jennie S. Mendenhall	10.00
Mrs. Otis Wight	10.00
Mrs. Dorothy Earle	5.00
A Friend	5.00
Miss Alice L. Wood	5.00
Collections	.10
Membership fees	52.01
Sale of Tickets	87.00
Total collected by National Headquarters	2,214.30
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	233,205.92
Total collected by National Headquarters through June 2, 1917	$235,420.22
Total collected by branches through June 2, 1917	33,853.55
Grand Total	$269,273.77
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	$1,383.50
Grand Net Total	$267,890.27

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The Suffragist Starts a Circulation Drive

THE SUFFRAGIST wants 5000 new subscriptions by September 1.

On June 11 it will start a subscription drive to get them.

THE SUFFRAGIST wants every subscriber to get one new subscriber to help on the federal suffrage fight. It wants each state branch of the National Woman's Party to campaign to extend THE SUFFRAGIST into every corner of the state.

IN May the New Jersey branch started a special campaign for subscriptions under Mrs. Abram Rose, Suffragist chairman—New Jersey has already turned in 36 new subscriptions through its headquarters alone. This is just the beginning of what New Jersey or any other state can do. But if 43 branches turn in even this small number of subscriptions each month, June will add 1500 new readers to the Party paper.

These new readers can be got easily if every branch makes the effort.

What state will head the list in June?

Circulation of Suffragist

Circulation Manager, Miss Elizabeth Smith
Circulation Committee

Miss Nettie Blasing, *Minn.*
Mrs. Charlotte Dinwiddie, *Col.*
Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck, *Mass.*
Mrs. Nell K. Irion, *Idaho*
Mrs. Josephine Kempt Linton, *Ill.*
Mrs. Ruby Koenig, *Conn.*
Miss Marion May, *N. Y.*
Mrs. Percy Read, *Va.*
Miss Blanche Robbins, *Iowa*
Mrs. Abram J. Rose, *N. J.*
Miss Helen Scott, *Md.*
Mrs. R. N. Scott, *N. C.*
Mrs. M. B. Spellman, *Ind.*
Mrs. Frank Stirlith, *Del.*
Miss Eliza Tonks, *D. C.*
Mrs. James Whittemore, *Mich.*
Mrs. Neuton Wing, *Ga.*
Miss Louise C. Young, *Texas*

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

May 20 Through June 2, 1917

Miss Bertha Sapovits	2
Miss Marion May	1
Miss Grace Needham	1
Mrs. Samuel Martin	1
Miss Beulah Amidon	1
Mrs. Dora G. S. Hazard	5
Miss Alice Paul	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	6
Mrs. Marian T. Read	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	2
Miss Ella Riegel	1
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman	1
Miss Olive Mills Belches	1
Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse	1
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall	1
Miss Mildred Gilbert	3
Mrs. Lillian L. Vose	2
Miss Margery Gibson Ross	1
Mrs. Robert Milton	1
Mrs. Mary J. Zipperer	1
Miss Marian McGaw	1
Miss Iris Calderhead	2
Miss Pauline Clarke	1
Miss Mabel Vernon	1
Mrs. J. Borden Estee	1
Mrs. Nettia A. Blasing	2
TOTAL	42

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Rate, for classified advertisements 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.

TO RENT FROM JUNE 1st to OCTOBER 1st—A four room housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished. The Portner, Apply Mrs. McMullin, Apt. 230.

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A BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED JAPANESE KIMONO in shades of pink is to be sold and the proceeds to be given to "The Suffragist." It is on display at the National Woman's Party headquarters and bids are to sent to Mrs. Ella Dean, 21 Madison Place, Washington, D. C.

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